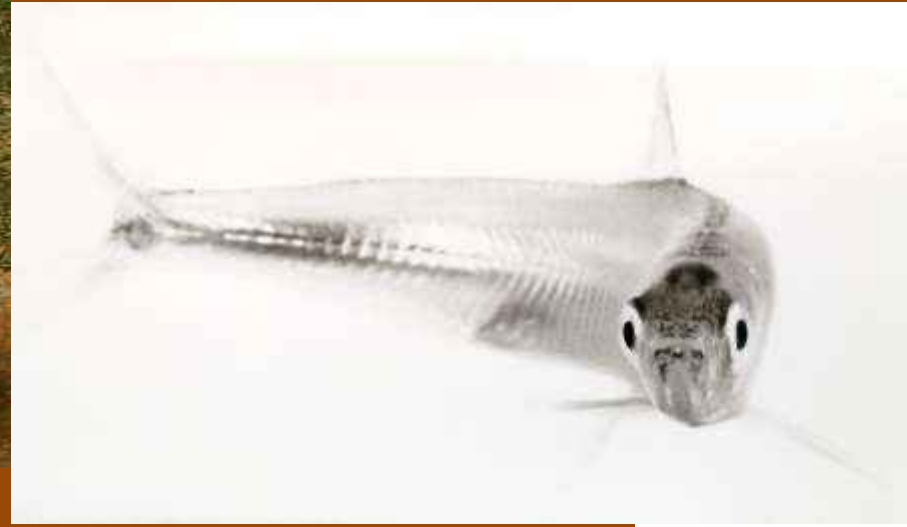


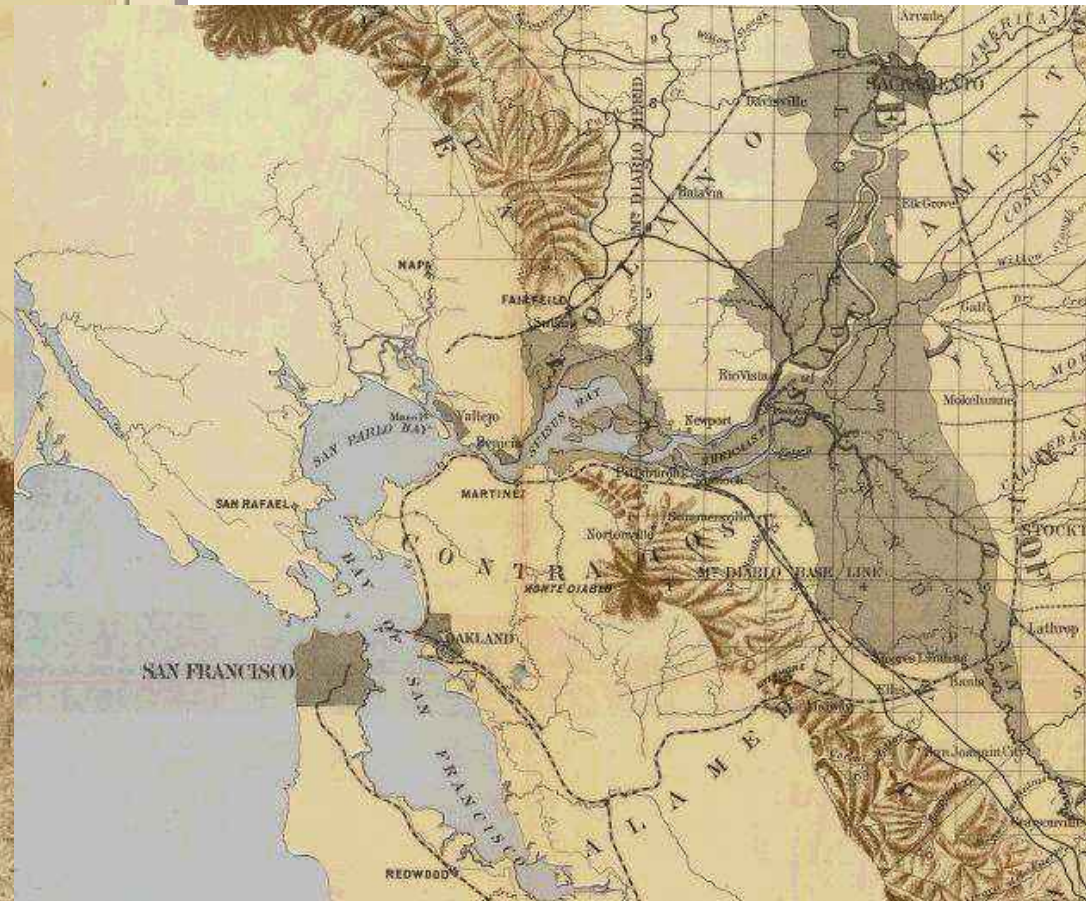
Value of Wetlands to Fish

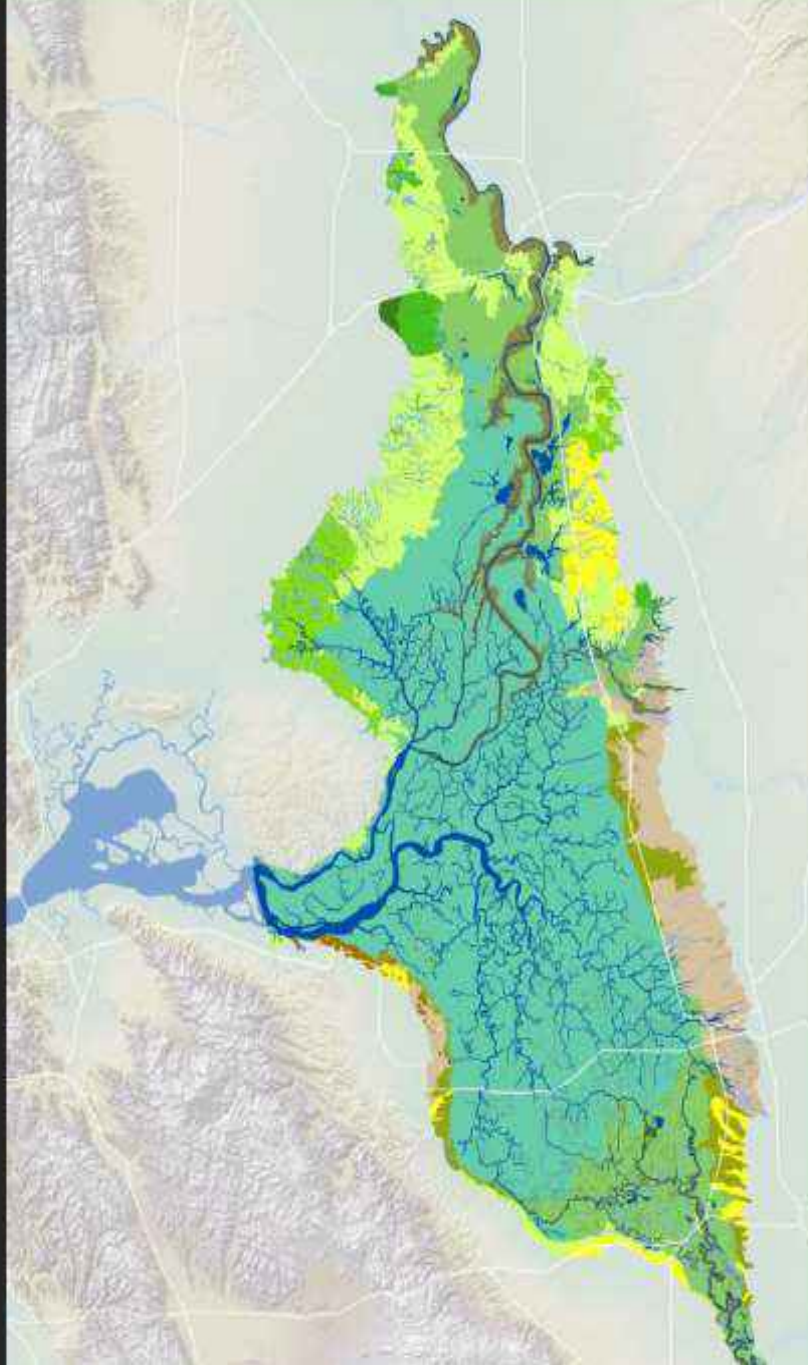


Bruce Herbold,
Estuarine Ecology Consultant,

Wim Kimmerer, Romberg Tiburon Center,
San Francisco State University


 MAP
 OF
**SAN JOAQUIN, SACRAMENTO
 TULARE VALLEYS**
 STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 Prepared under the
 direction of the UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 under the authority of an act of
 Congress, approved March 3, 1879,
 and the act of July 1, 1892, and
 approved August 3, 1897,
 and the act of August 1, 1909,
 approved August 1, 1909.
 Published by authority of the DIRECTOR
 of the UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 at the GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE
 Washington, D. C.
 1910





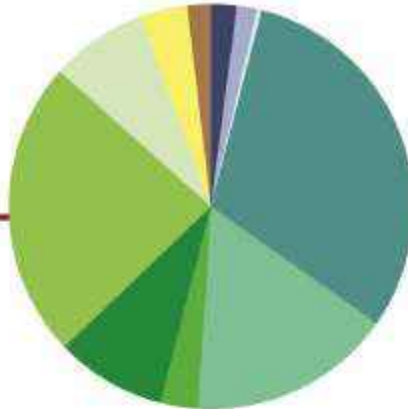
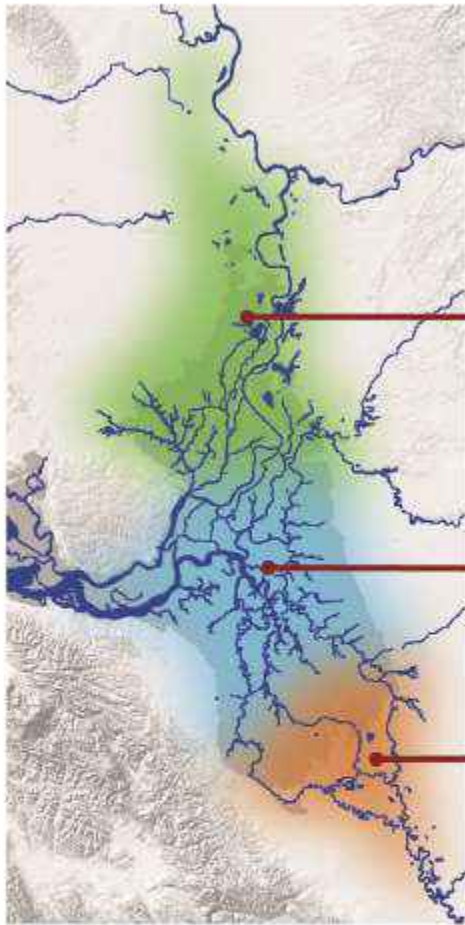
Salmon Slough: “The stream bed is full of logs and the boats grounded two or three times.”
(Abella 1811)



“The small fish run into the sloughs and lakes as soon as the water gets sufficiently high, and return to the river when it begins to get low.”
(Sacramento Daily Union, 6 June 1854)

Tule marsh water was “so thoroughly impregnated with decaying vegetable matter that it looked more like sherry than water...”
(Wright ca. 1850)

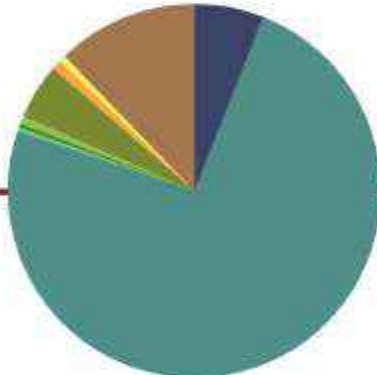
Conceptual models of historical landscapes



360,000 acres



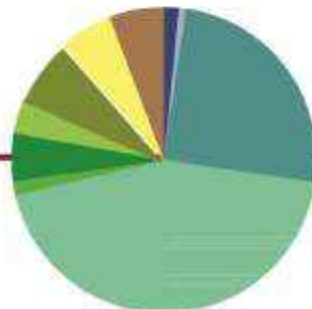
North Delta: where flood basins flank rivers



300,000 acres



Central Delta: where tides dominate



120,000 acres



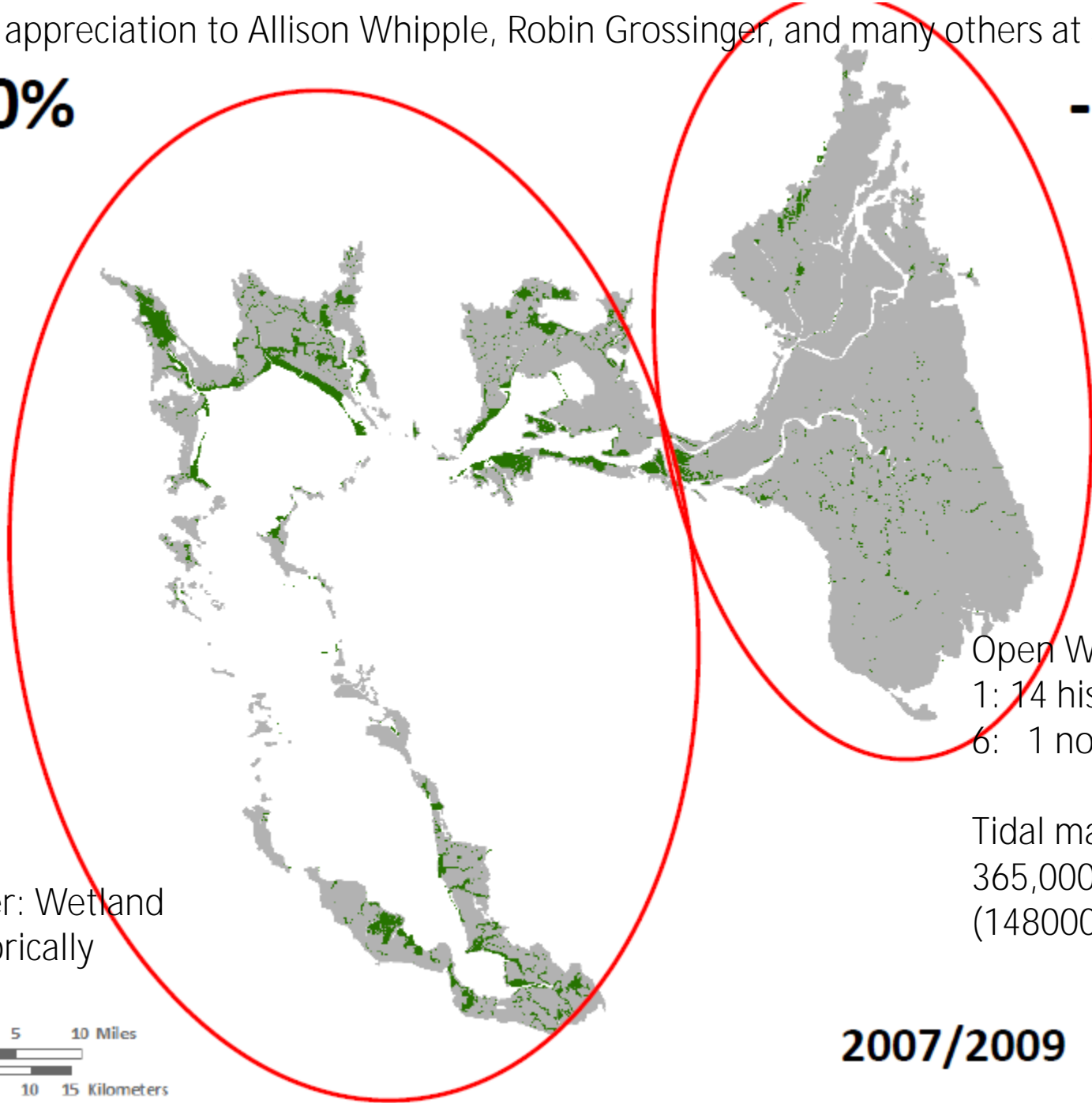
South Delta: where floodplains meet tides

- waterway
- pond/lake
- seasonal pond/lake
- tidal freshwater emergent wetland
- nontidal freshwater emergent wetland
- willow
- valley foothill riparian
- wet meadow/seasonal wetland
- vernal pool complex
- alkali seasonal wetland complex
- inland dune scrub
- grassland
- woodland/savanna

With deep appreciation to Allison Whipple, Robin Grossinger, and many others at SFEI

- ~80%

- ~97%*



Open Water:Wetland
1: 14 historically
6: 1 now

Tidal marsh:
365,000 acres
(148000 ha)

Open water: Wetland
1.4: 1 historically
6.3: 1 now



2007/2009





IEP Tidal Wetlands Monitoring Project Work Team DRAFT Conceptual Models

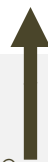
- Developed principally by: Adam Ballard, Jenny Bigman, Larry Brown, Louise Conrad, Dave Contreras, Steve Culberson, Chris Enright, Pascale Goetler, Rosemary Hartman, Bruce Herbold, Jim Hobbs, Joseph Kirsh, Alice Low, Anitra Pawley, Ted Sommer, Hildie Spautz, Stacy Sherman, Jan Thompson, and Dave Zezulak.
- With liberal borrowing from:
 - DRERIP models (https://www.dfg.ca.gov/erp/conceptual_models.asp)
 - the MAST draft report (Baxter et al 2013), and the
 - Suisun Marsh conceptual models draft (Siegel et al, 2010).

Tidal Wetland model

Developed by Rosemary Hartman, Stacy Sherman, Dave Contreras, Alice Low, and Bruce Herbold, based on the [DRERIP tidal marsh model](#), Kneib et al 2008

Tier 1: Landscape Attributes

Land use
Diversions
Outfalls



Seasonality



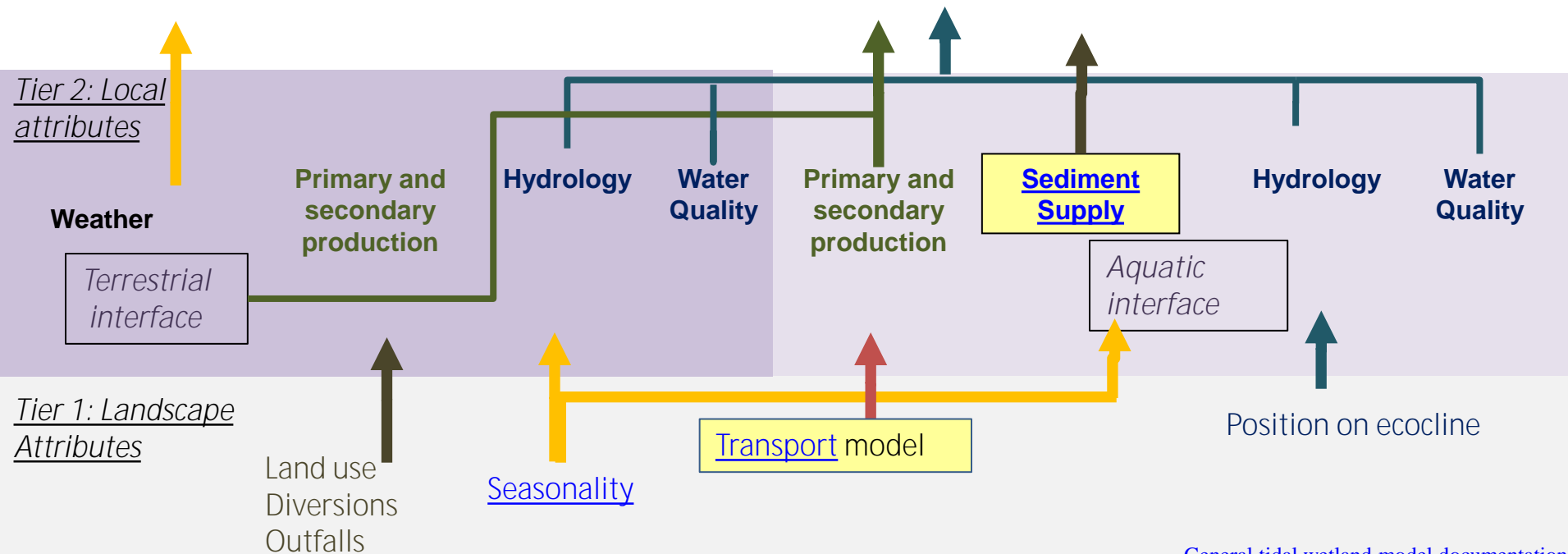
Transport model

Position on ecocline

- Proximity to ocean
- Distance from midchannel

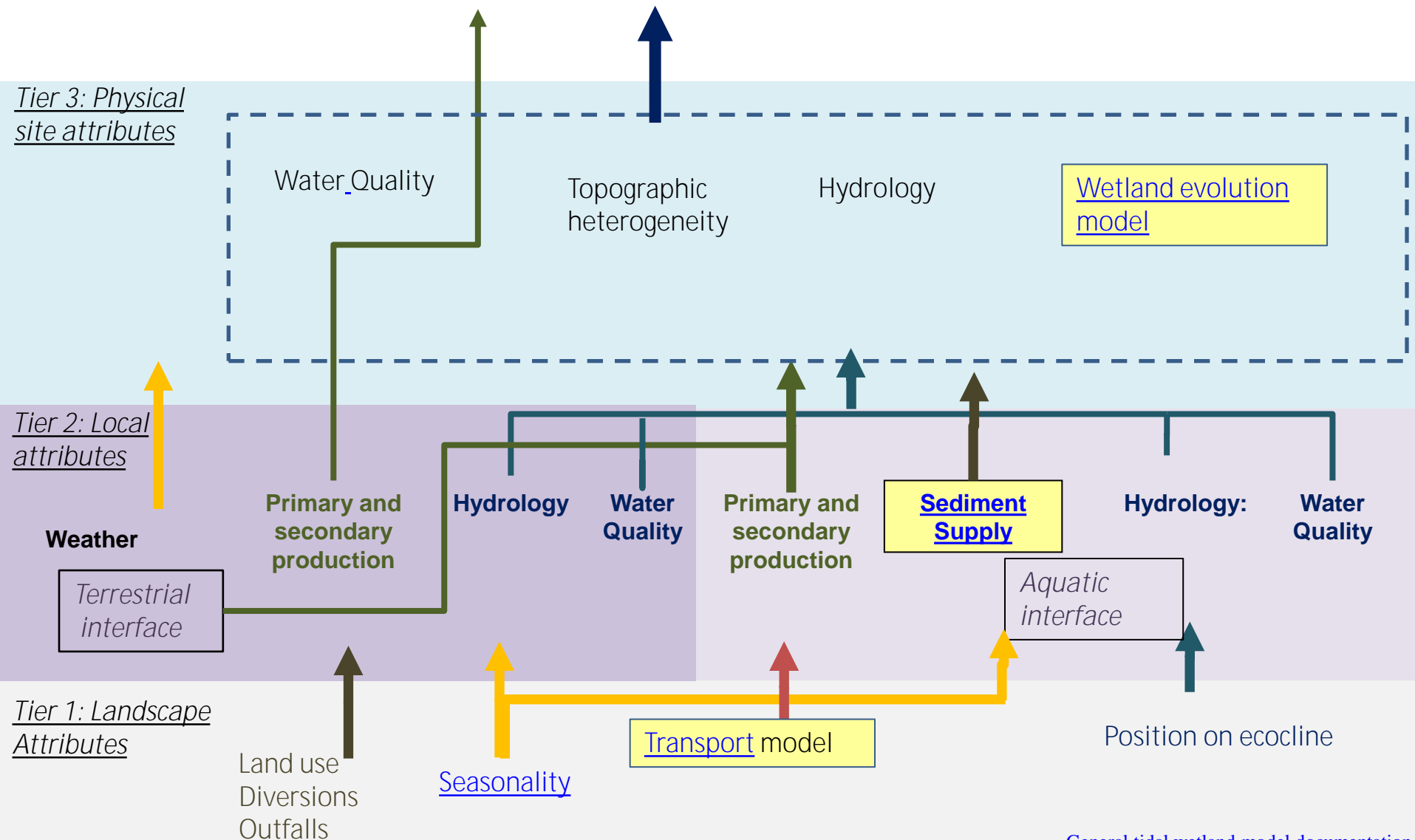
Tidal Wetland model

Developed by Rosemary Hartman, Stacy Sherman, Dave Contreras, Alice Low, and Bruce Herbold, based on the [DRERIP tidal marsh model](#), Kneib et al 2008



Tidal Wetland model

Developed by Rosemary Hartman, Stacy Sherman, Dave Contreras, Alice Low, and Bruce Herbold, based on the [DRERIP tidal marsh model](#), Kneib et al 2008



Tidal Wetland model

Tier 5: Wetland Production

Flux of production,
target species presence

[Salmon](#) and [Smelt](#)
models

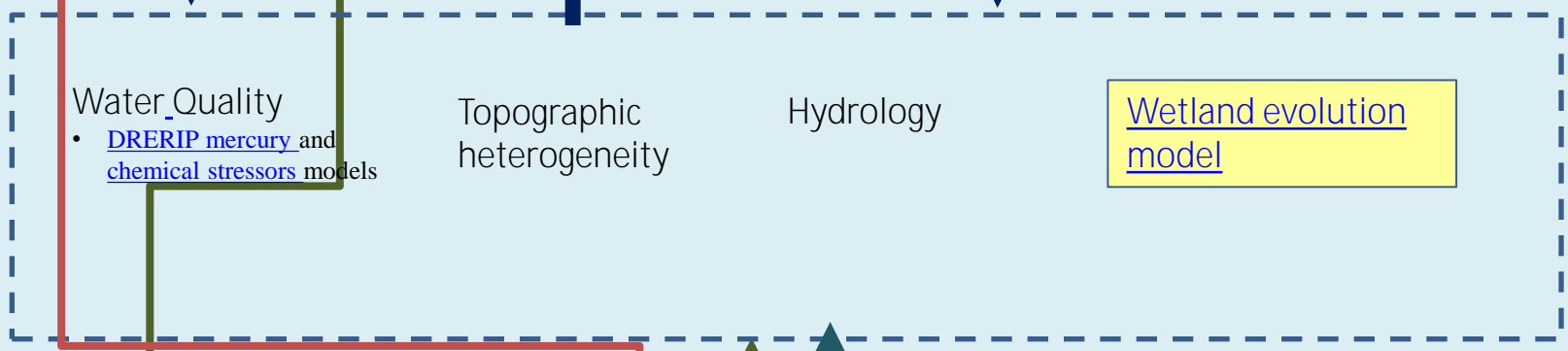
Developed by Rosemary Hartman, Stacy Sherman, Dave Contreras, Alice Low, and Bruce Herbold, based on the [DRERIP tidal marsh model](#), Kneib et al 2008

Tier 4: Biotic site attributes

[Food web model](#)
• [Clams model](#)

[Aquatic veg model](#)

Tier 3: Physical site attributes



Tier 2: Local attributes

Terrestrial interface

Aquatic interface

Weather

Primary and secondary production

Hydrology

Water Quality

Primary and secondary production

[Sediment Supply](#)

Hydrology:

Water Quality

Tier 1: Landscape Attributes

Land use
Diversions
Outfalls

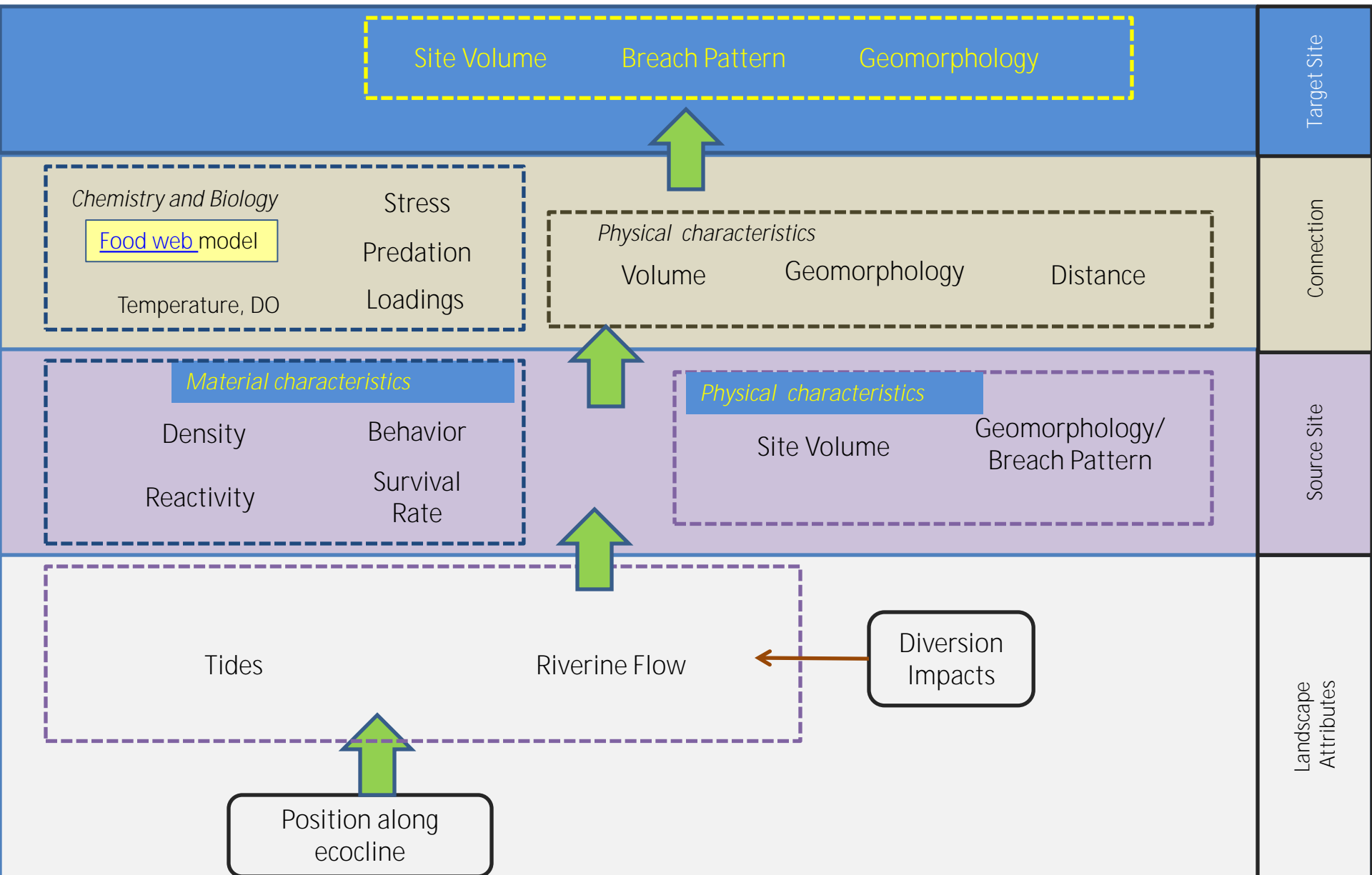
[Seasonality](#)

[Transport model](#)

Position on ecocline

Transport model

Exchange of Specified Material between Source and Target sites



Seasonal Wetland Change model

Tier 1 - Landscape Attributes

Proximity to ocean, water diversion sites, contaminant sources, and other wetlands

[Transport model](#)

Tier 2 – Regional inputs/drivers Weather, River Flows, Turbidity, Contaminant and Nutrient Loading

Tier 3 – Wetland physical processes

[Wetland evolution model](#)

Sediment accretion and erosion, Mobilization of materials, Connection to surrounding water and terrestrial environments

Tier 4 – Wetland biotic processes

Greater flux of organisms and detritus across aquatic interface

Tier 5 – Wetland Production

[Smelt](#) and [smolt](#) presence

[Food web model](#)

[Plant growth](#), phytoplankton production

Higher metabolic and growth rates, Clam grazing

Longer Residence Time, lower DO, higher salinity, soil compaction/desiccation

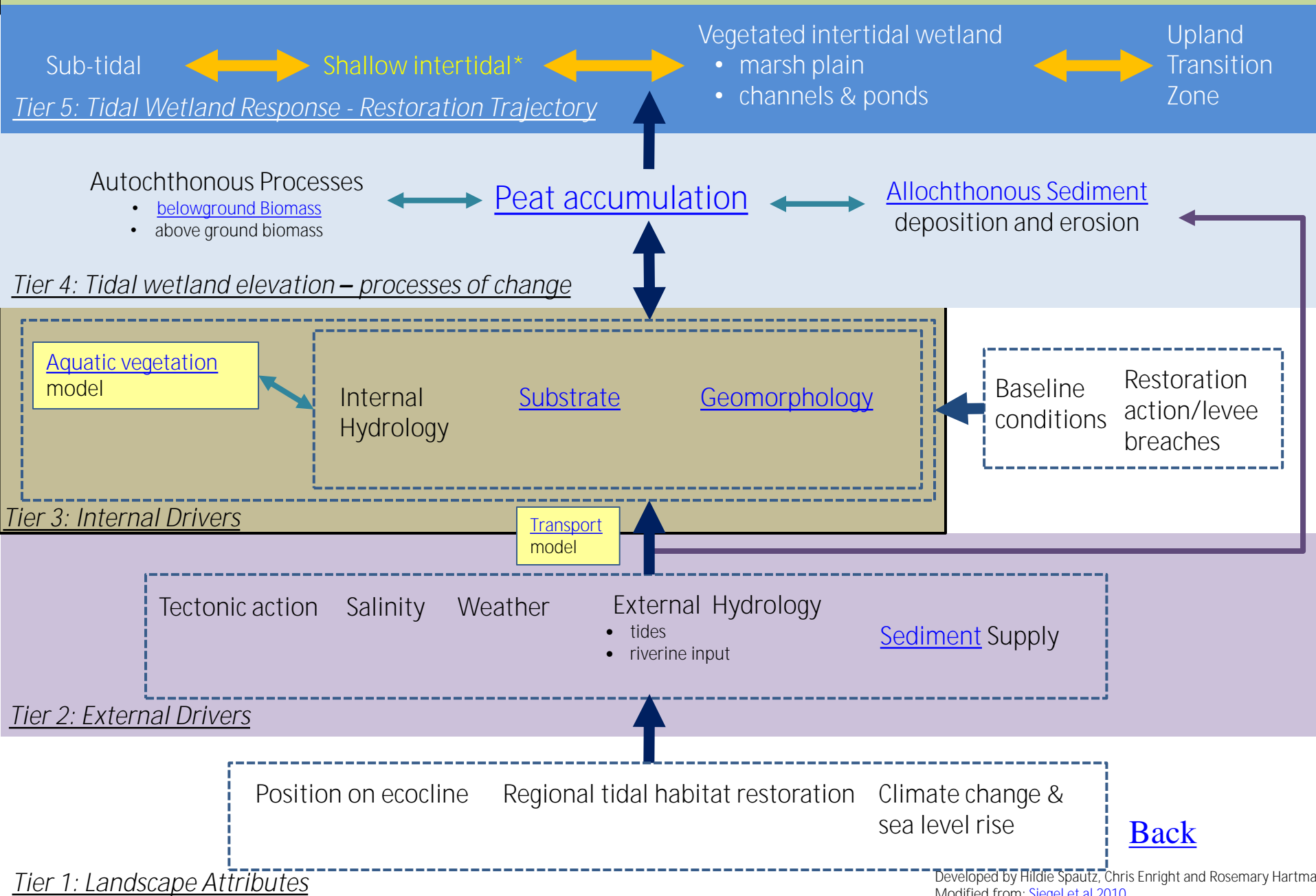
Wind, Turbidity, Contaminants

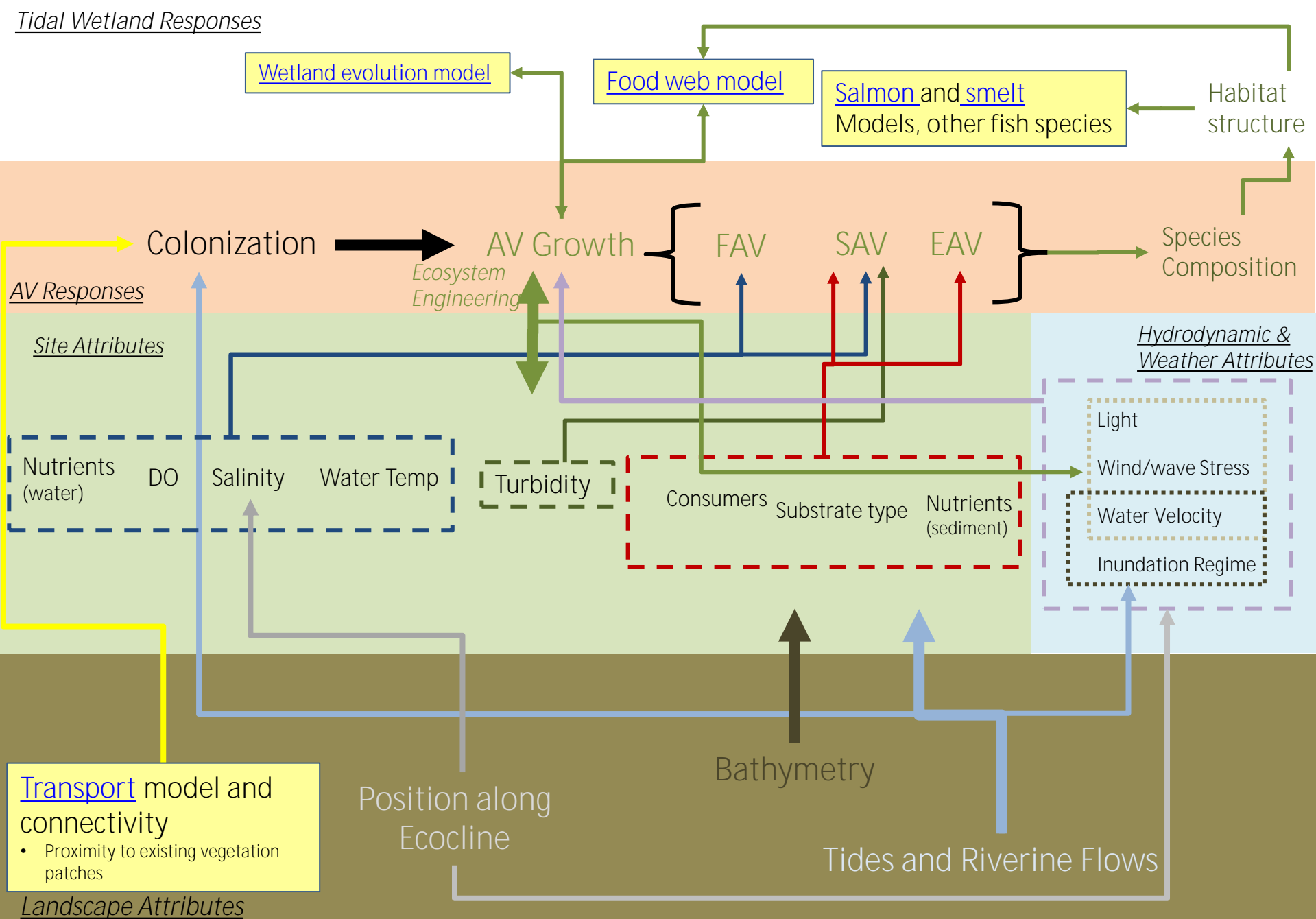
**WINTER/
SPRING:
Connective
season**

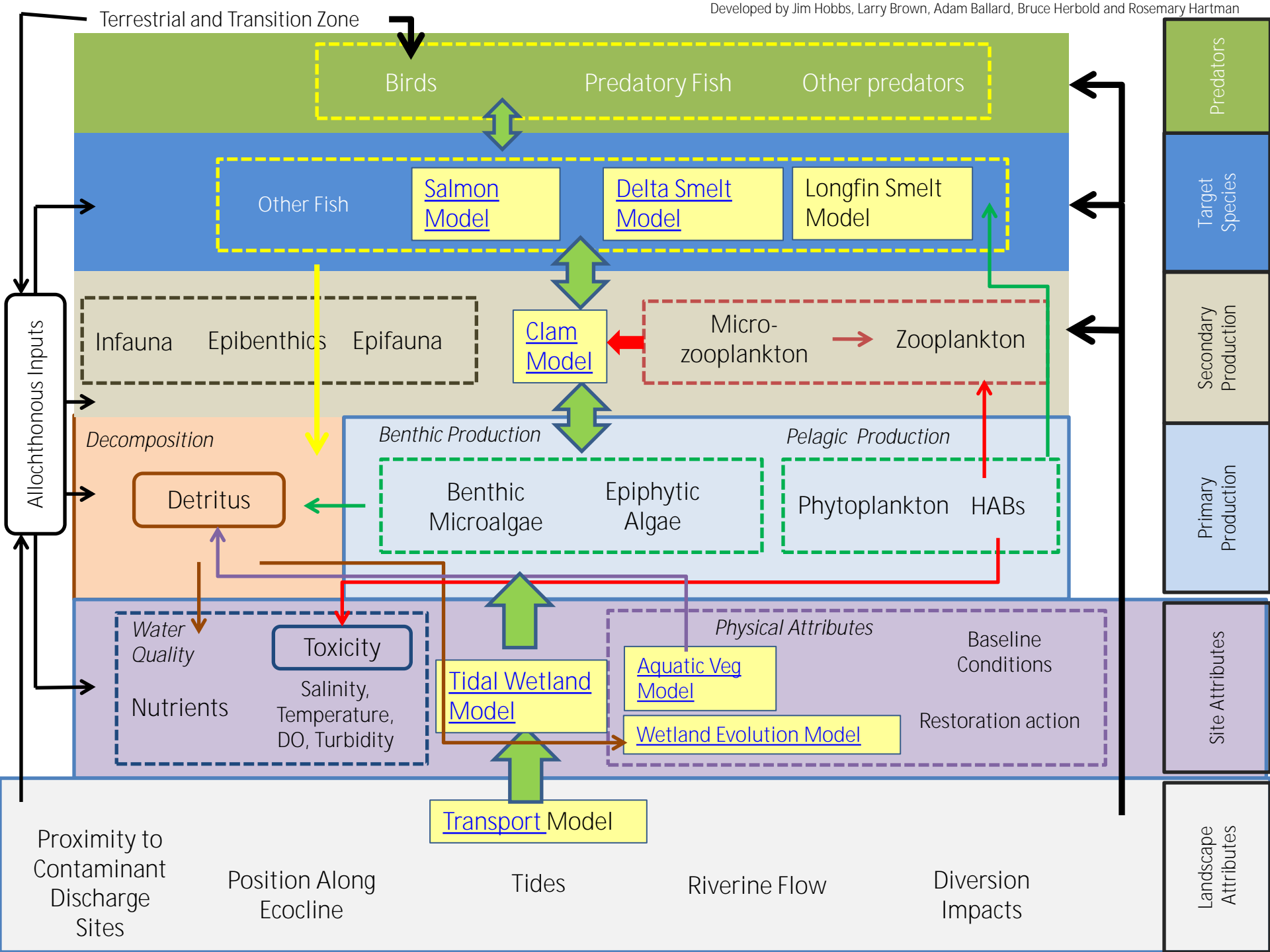
**SUMMER/
FALL: *In situ*
season**



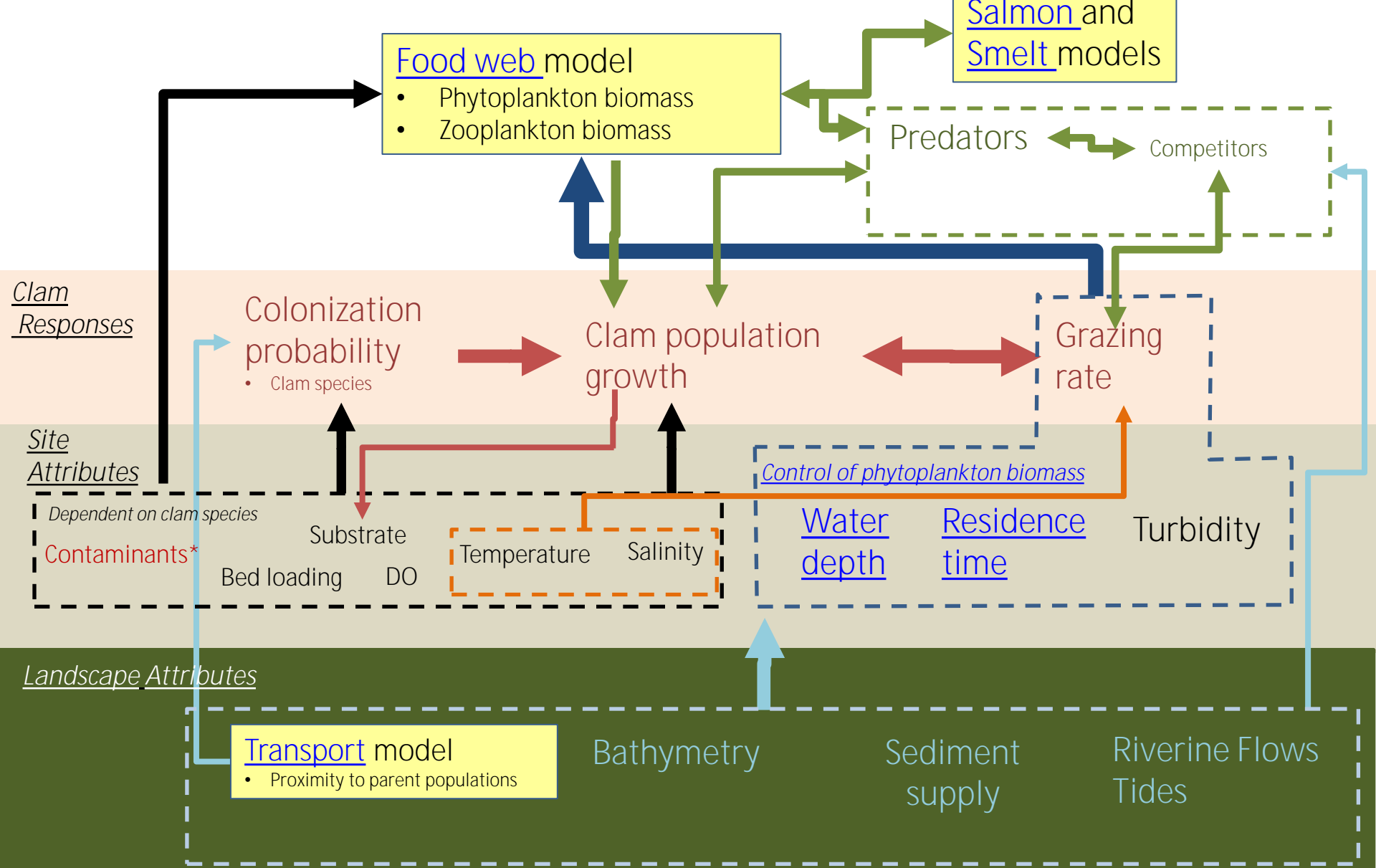
Tidal Wetland Restoration Evolution model







Food web Alteration



Delta smelt model

Tier 1 - Landscape Attributes

Erodible Sediment Supply, Proximity to Ocean, Discharges & Diversions, Bathymetry (Proximity to and Extent of Shallow Areas)

Tier 2 - Environmental Drivers

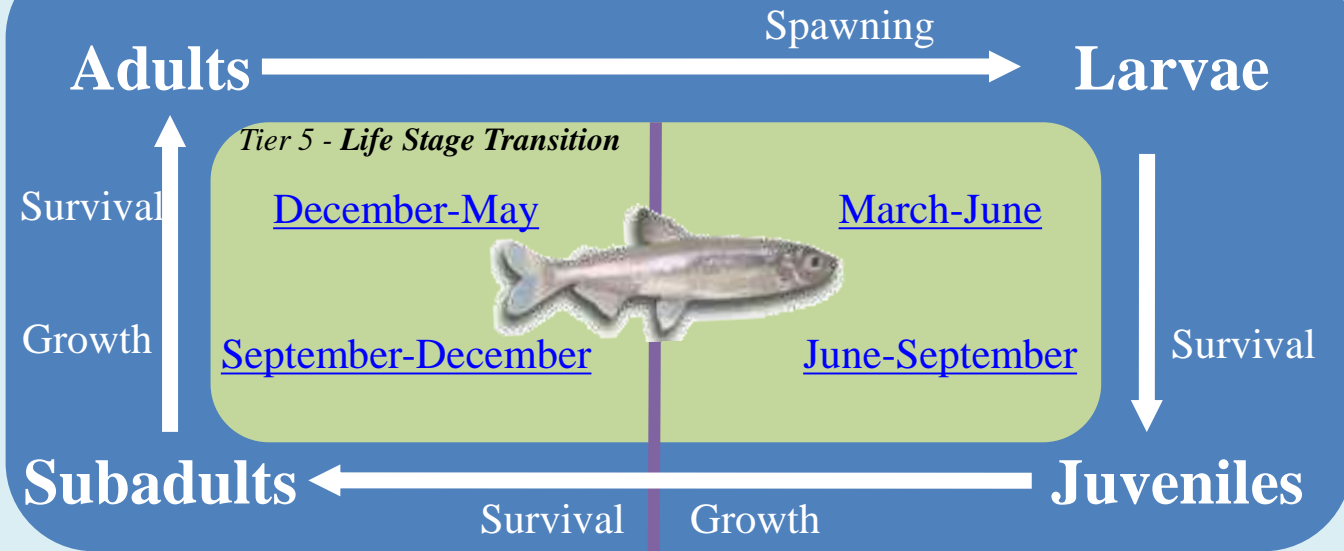
Air Temperature, Flows, Turbidity, Contaminant Loading, Water Diversions

Weather, Exports, Hydrology, Turbidity, Contaminants

Tier 3 - Habitat Attributes

Food, Predation, Temperature, Entrainment, Toxicity

Tier 4 - Delta Smelt Responses



Size and Location of LSZ

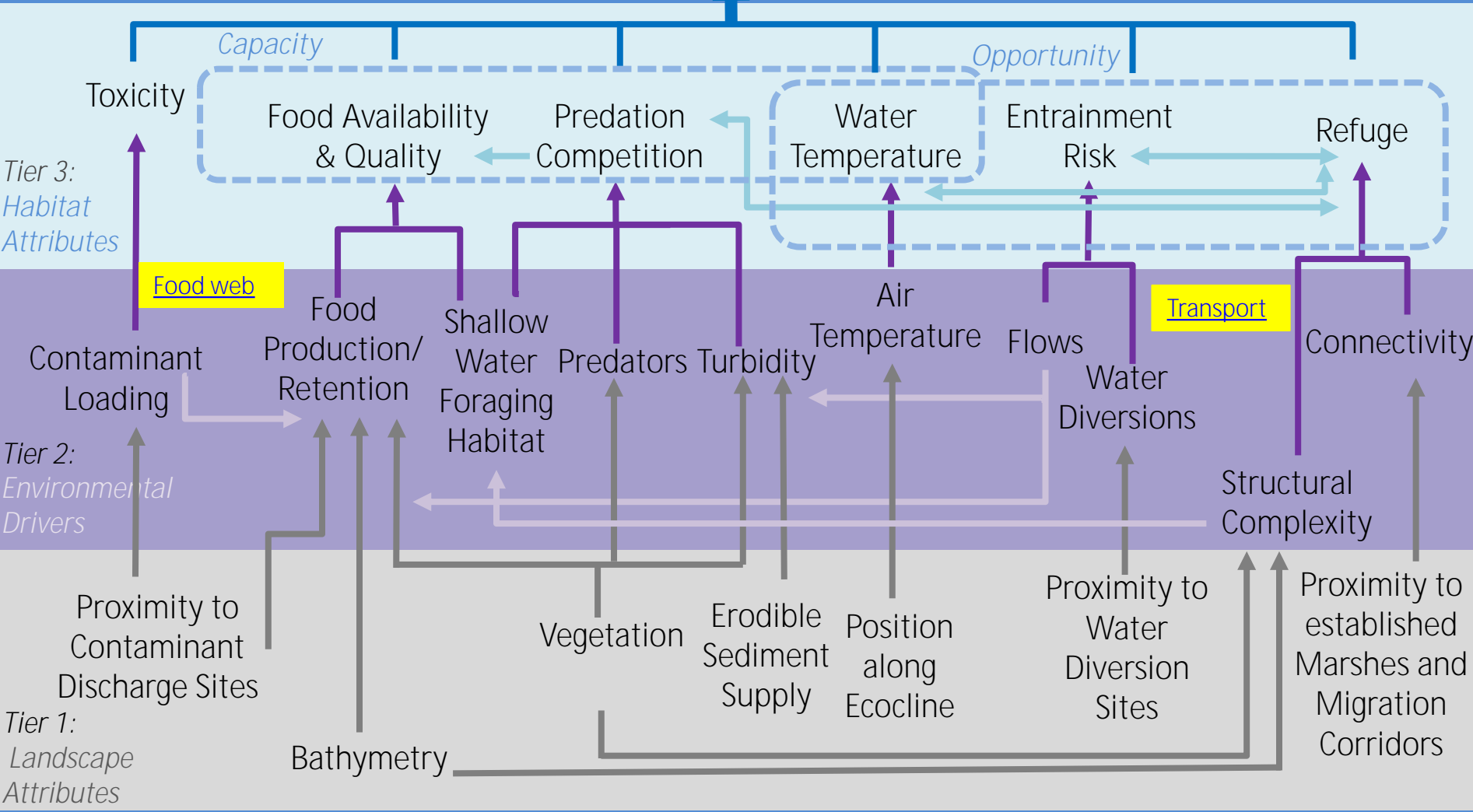
Harmful Algal Blooms

Weather, Hydrology, Turbidity, Clam grazing, Nutrients, Contaminants

Ocean ← Upper Estuary

Growth, Life History Diversity, Timing, Survival, Residence Time, Foraging Success

Tier 4:
Juvenile Salmon Responses



- Habitat Projects**
- Planned FRPA
 - Potential FRPA
 - Planned SFCWA
 - Planned SFCWA/DWR
- Reference Features**
- Legal Delta
 - Suisun Plan of Protection Boundary
 - Yolo Bypass
 - Creeks and Rivers
 - Highways



Source

Target



Transport model

Low Salinity Zone Site Volume

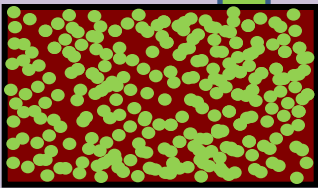
Target Site

Chemistry and Biology
Food web model Clam model

Physical characteristics
Volume
Distance
Geomorphology

Connection

Material characteristics
Density
Survival Rate



Exchange Rate
Site Volume
Geomorphology/
Breach Pattern

Source Site

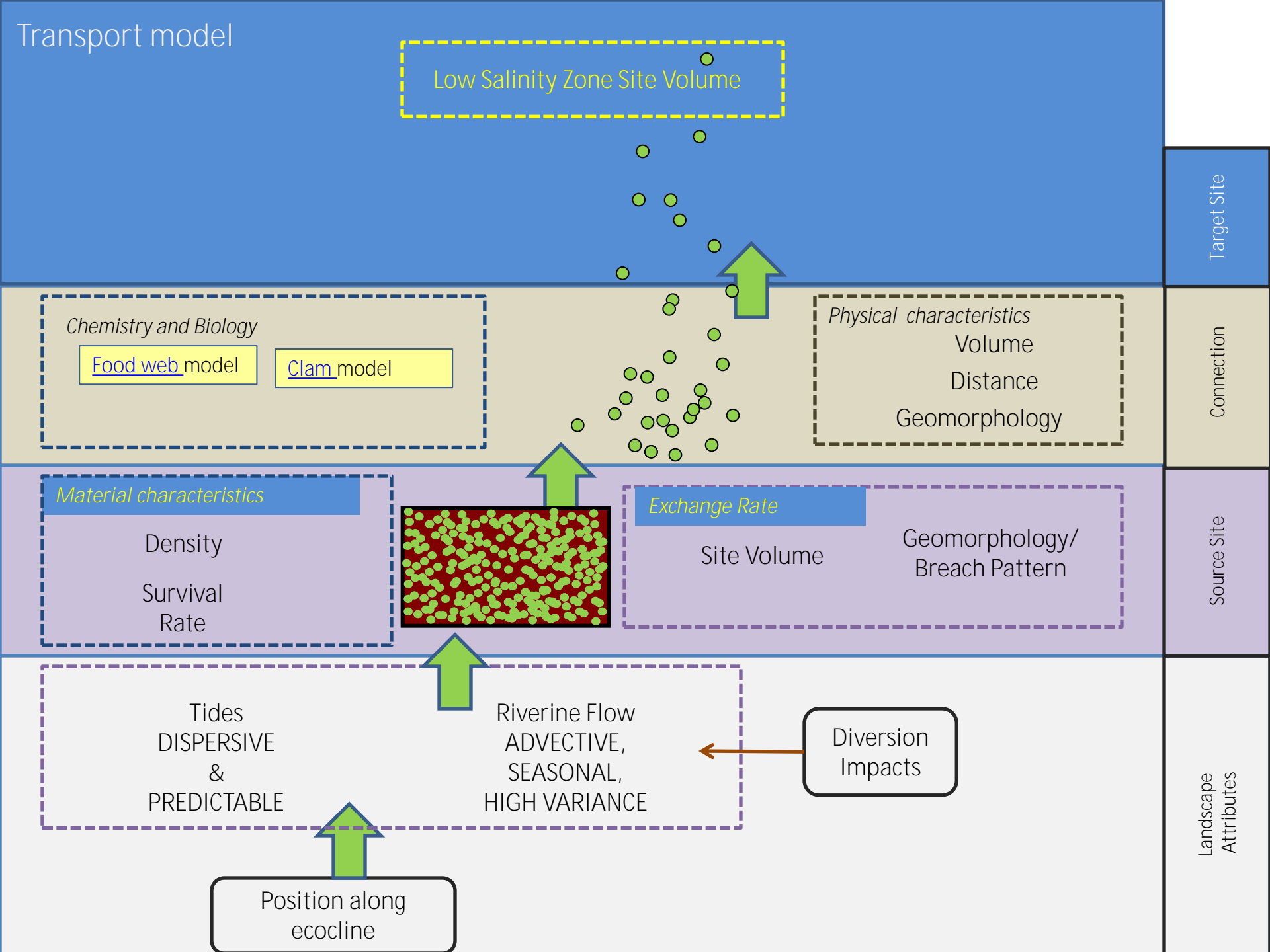
Tides
DISPERSIVE
&
PREDICTABLE

Riverine Flow
ADVECTIVE,
SEASONAL,
HIGH VARIANCE

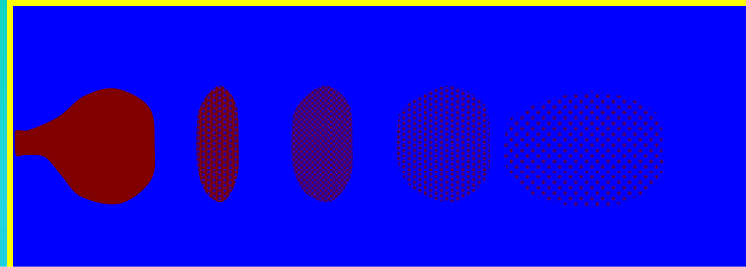
Diversion
Impacts

Landscape
Attributes

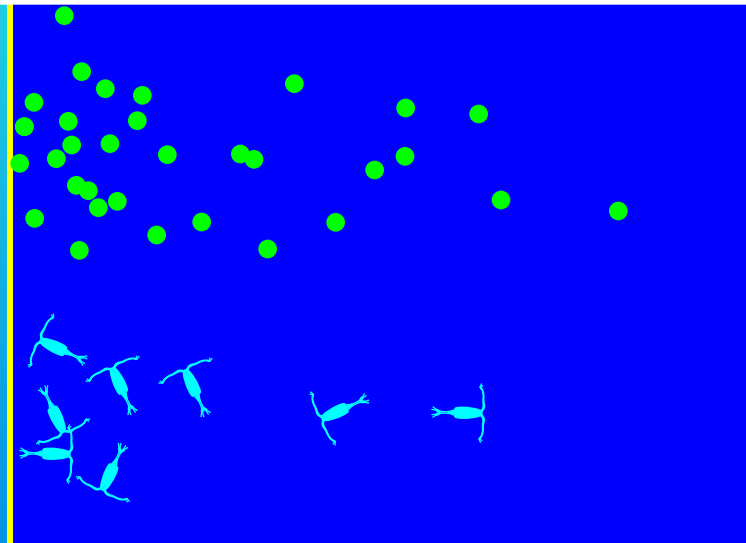
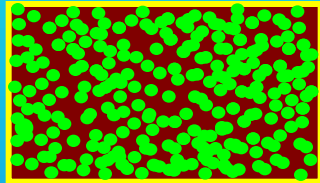
Position along
ecocline



Subsidies from wetland

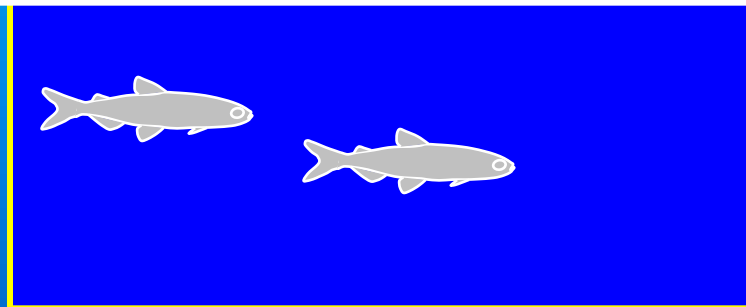
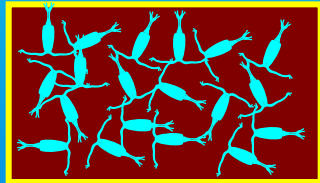


Organic Matter



Phytoplankton

Zooplankton

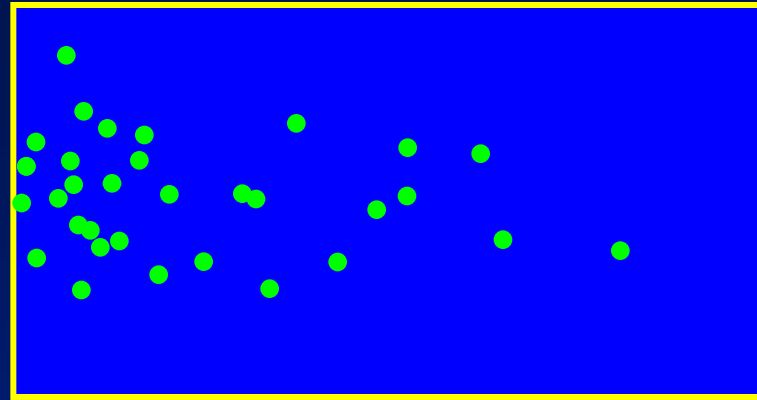
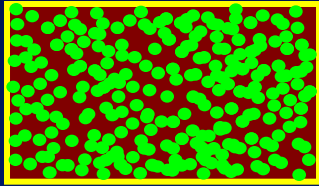


Fish

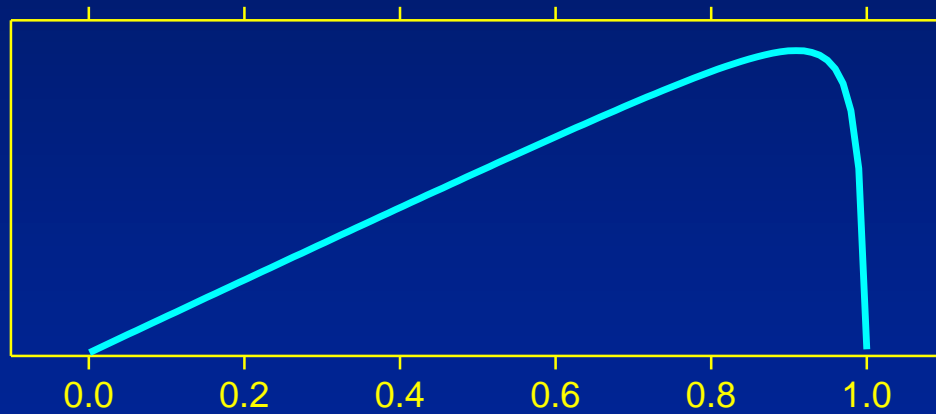
Restored Marsh

Existing Open-Water Area

Subsidies from marsh vary with exchange



Relative Plankton Flux



Exchange Rate:
Phytoplankton Growth Rate

Model

Steady state

Single limiting nutrient

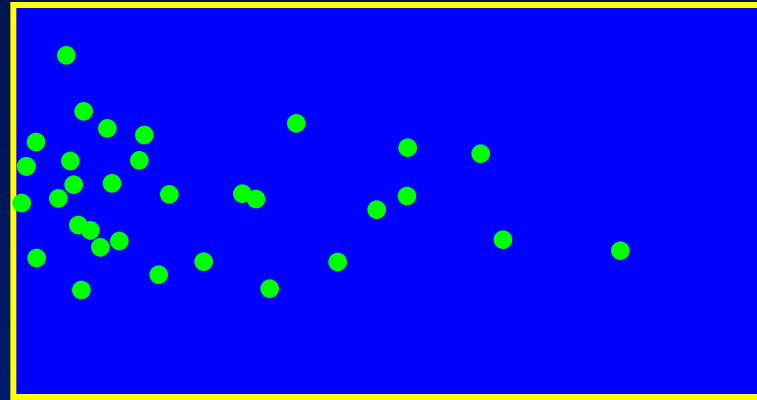
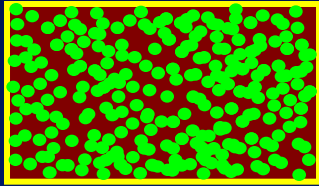
Saturating uptake

No grazing

Negligible phytoplankton
conc. in estuary

Exchange rate = Daily exchange volume / marsh volume
= 1 / Residence time of marsh

Subsidies from wetland: phyto model

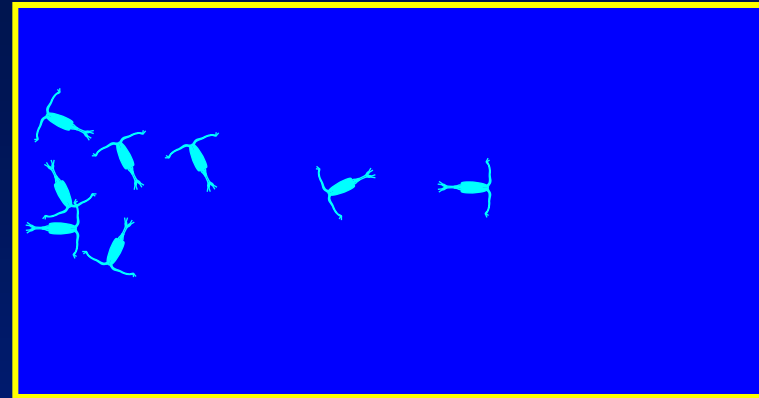
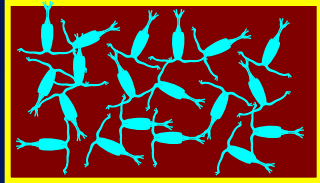


Area	1000 ha	Volume	0.5 km ³
Depth	2m	Phytoplankton	73 mgC m ⁻³
Phytoplankton	900 mgC m ⁻³		
Growth rate μ	0.86 d ⁻¹		
Microzoo grazing	60% μ		
Residence time	10d		



Resulting subsidy:
5% of existing phytoplankton biomass d⁻¹

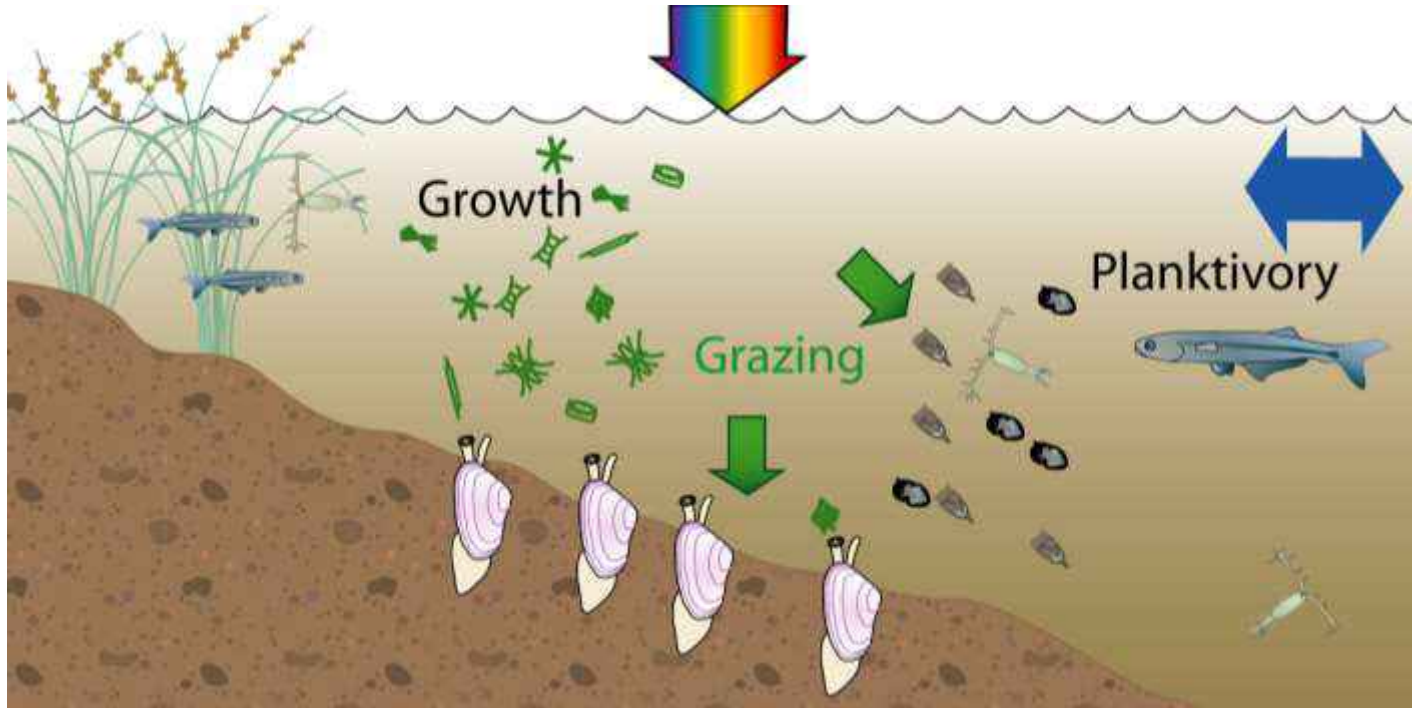
Subsidies from wetland: copepod model



Area	1000 ha	Volume	0.5 km ³
Depth	2m	Copepods	3 mgC m ⁻³
Copepods	23 mgC m ⁻³		
Growth rate μ	0.1 d ⁻¹		
Residence time	10d		

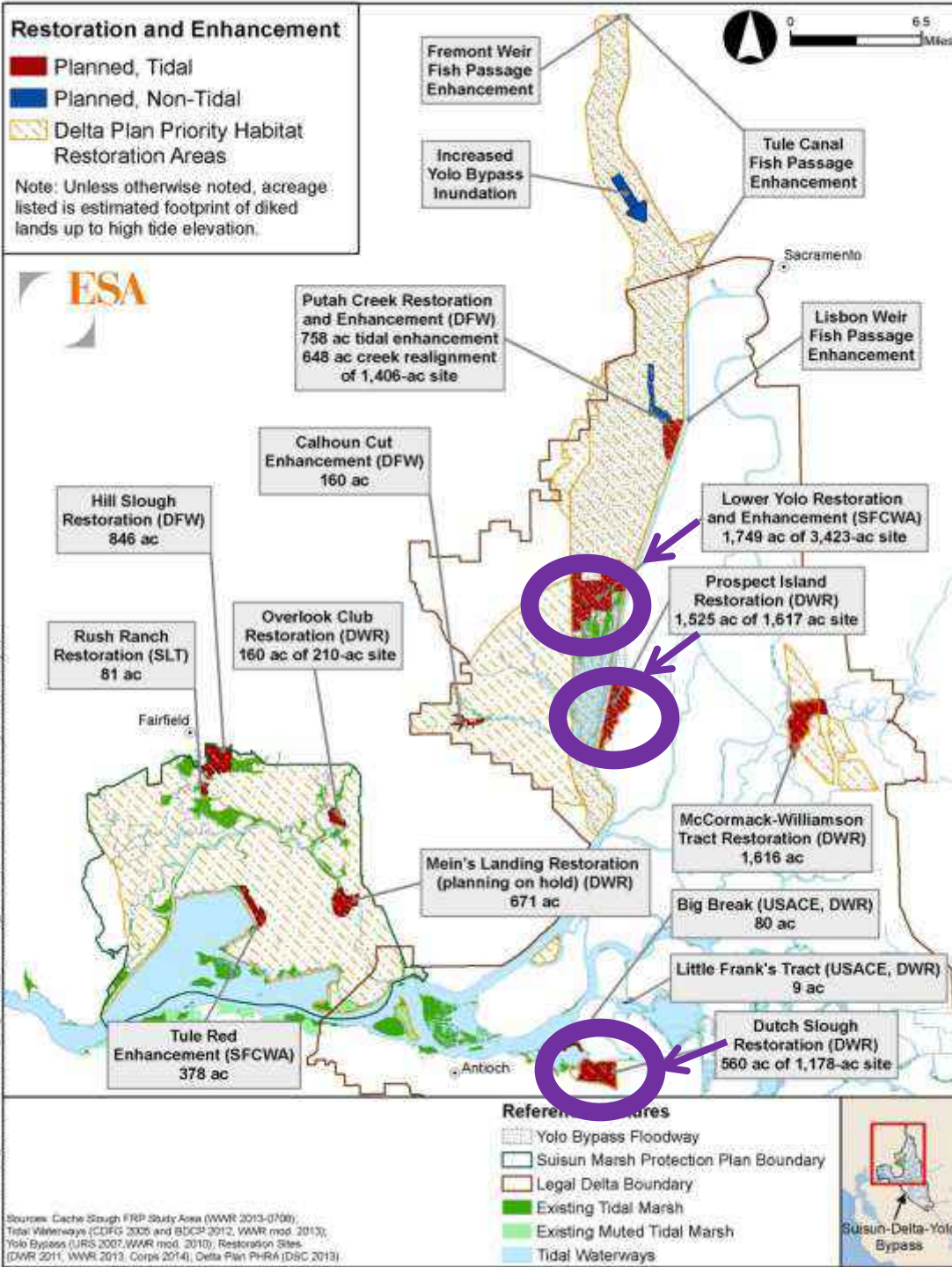


Resulting subsidy:
3% of existing copepod biomass d⁻¹



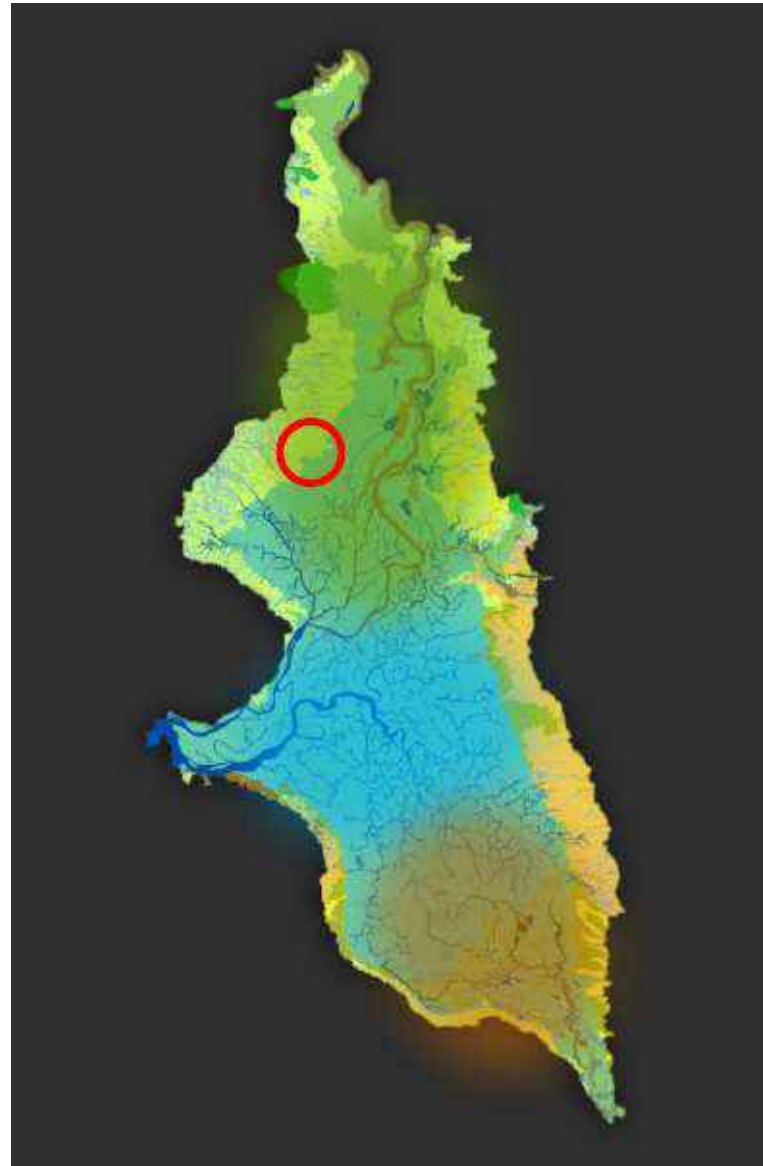
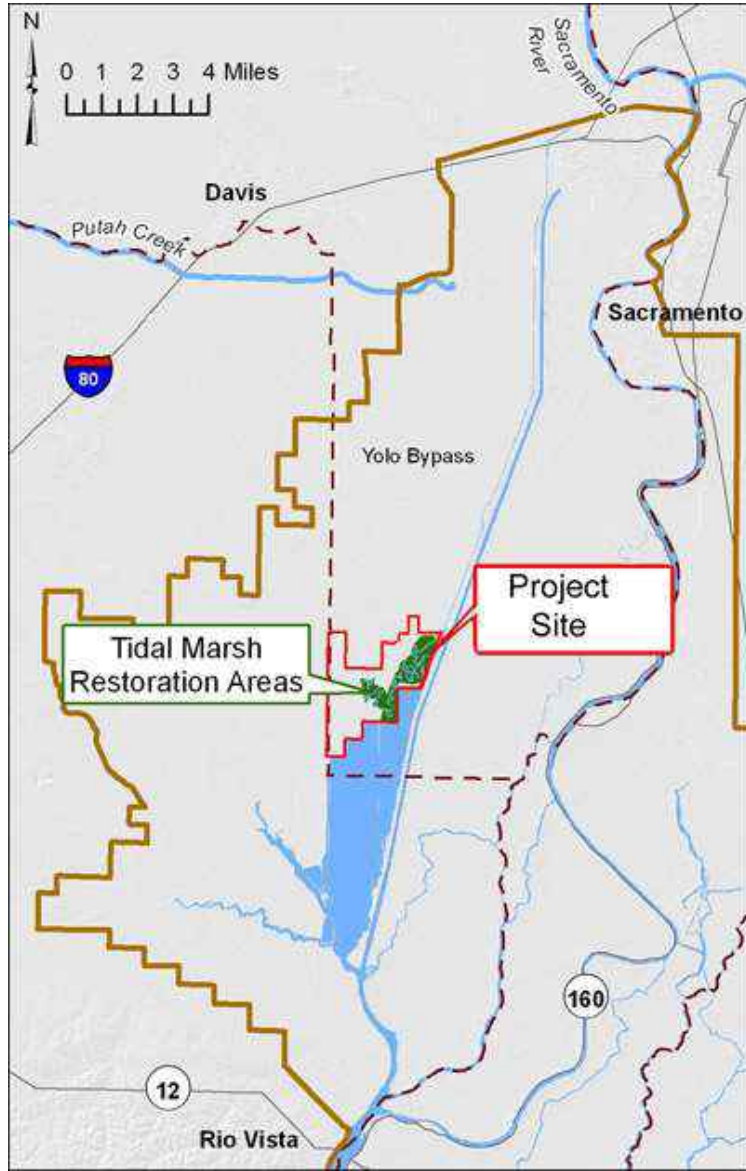
Depth and residence time control growth rates, grazing and biomass

Thanks to Wim Kimmerer



U:\C:\WWR\WWR\document_dms\Restoration\Basemap.apr\restoration_basemap.apr\restoration_basemap.apr, February 2014

Lower Yolo Ranch

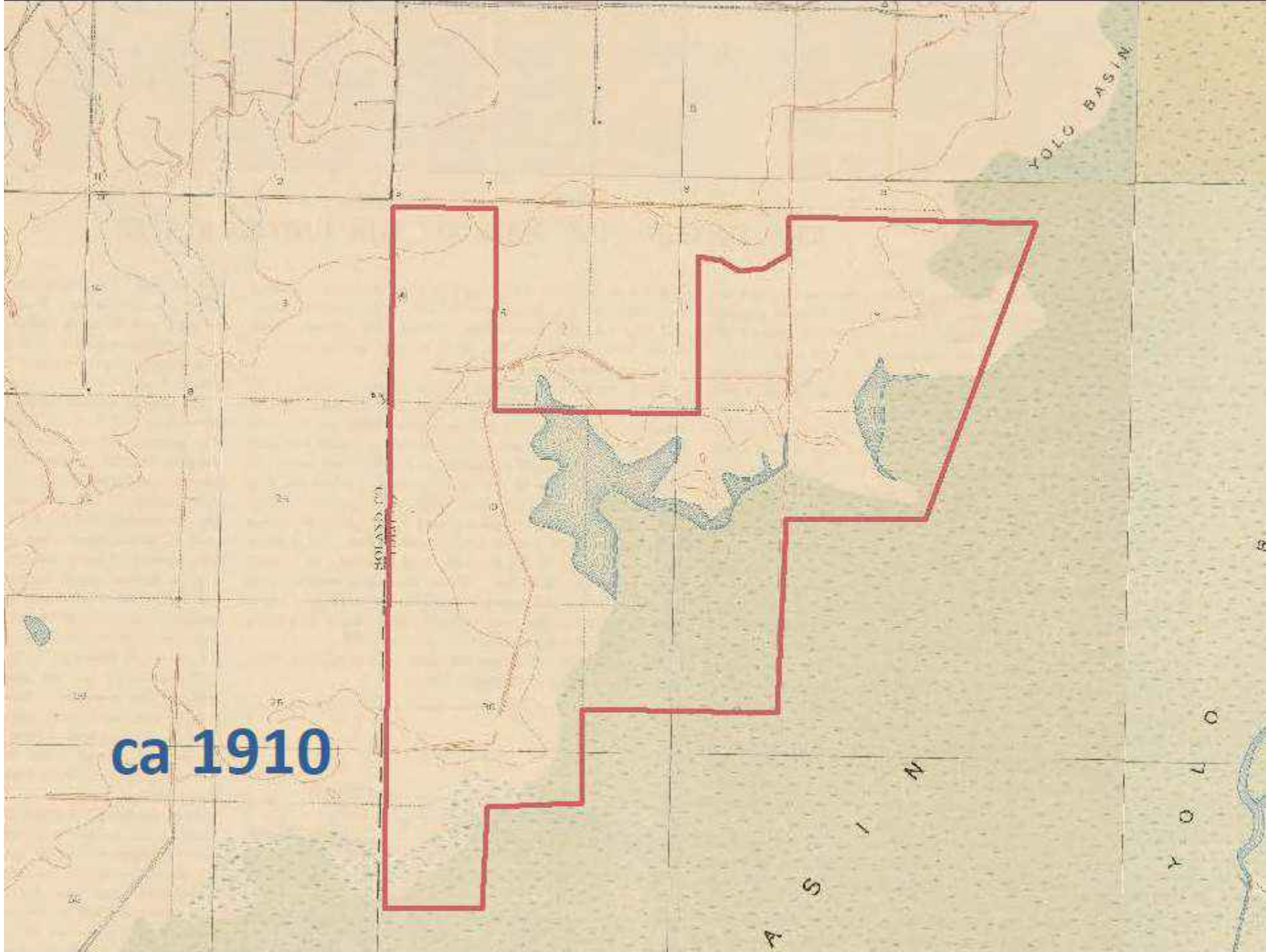


YOLG BASIN

MOJAVE CO

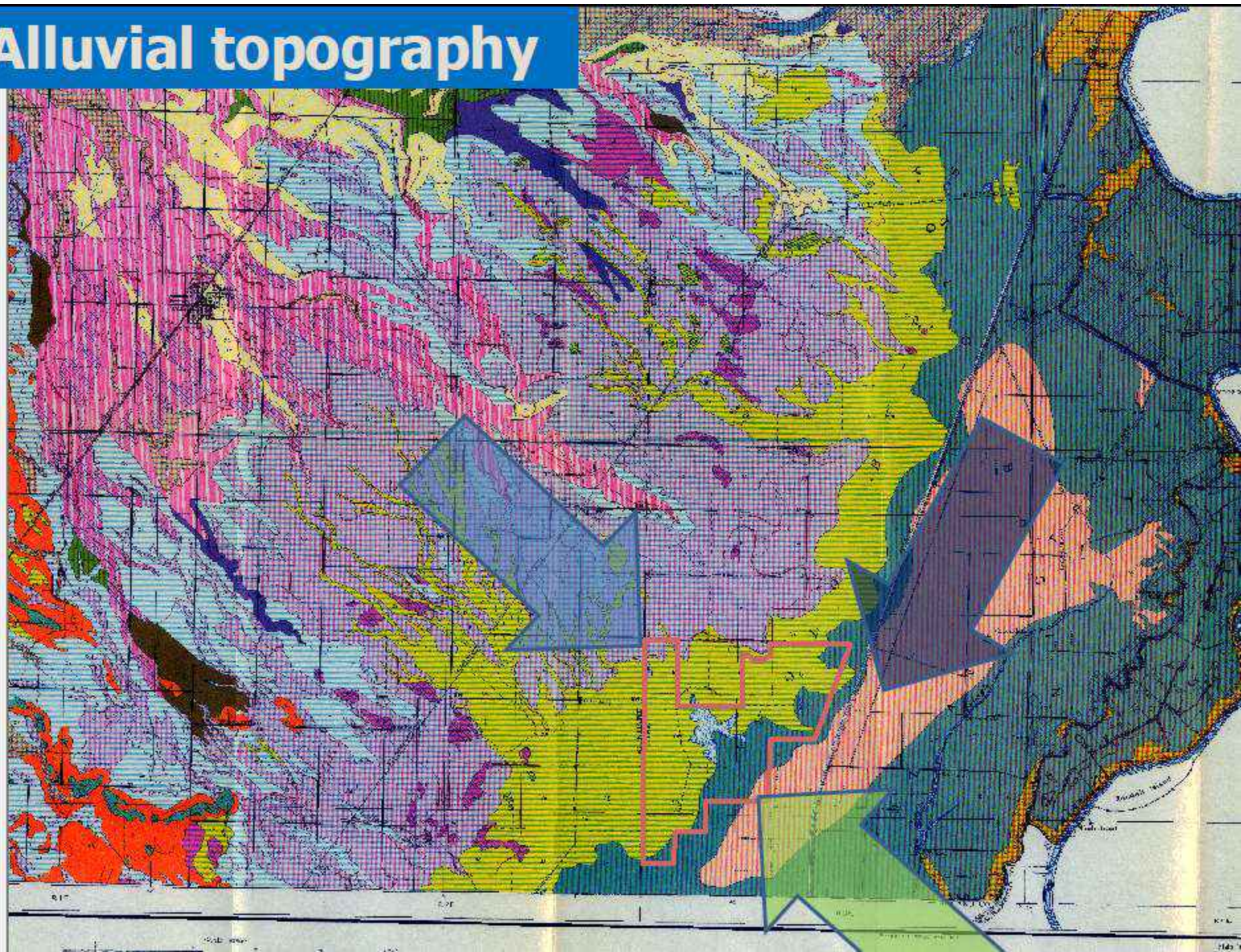
ca 1910

A S I N
Y O L O

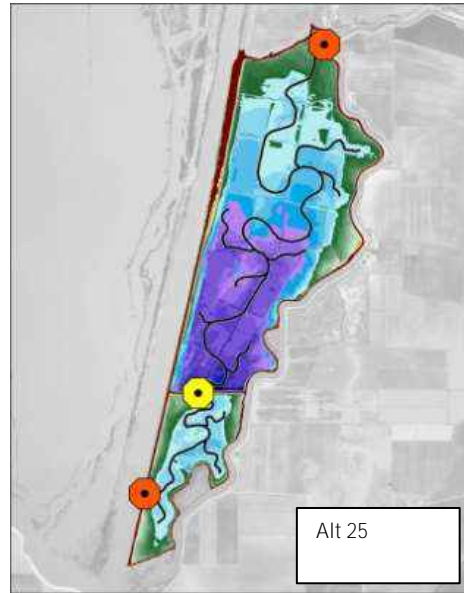
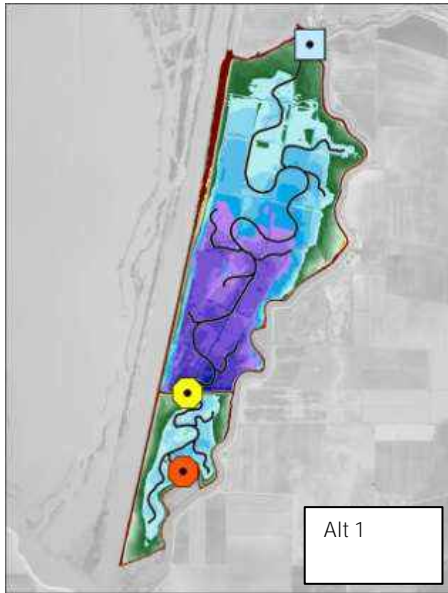




Alluvial topography

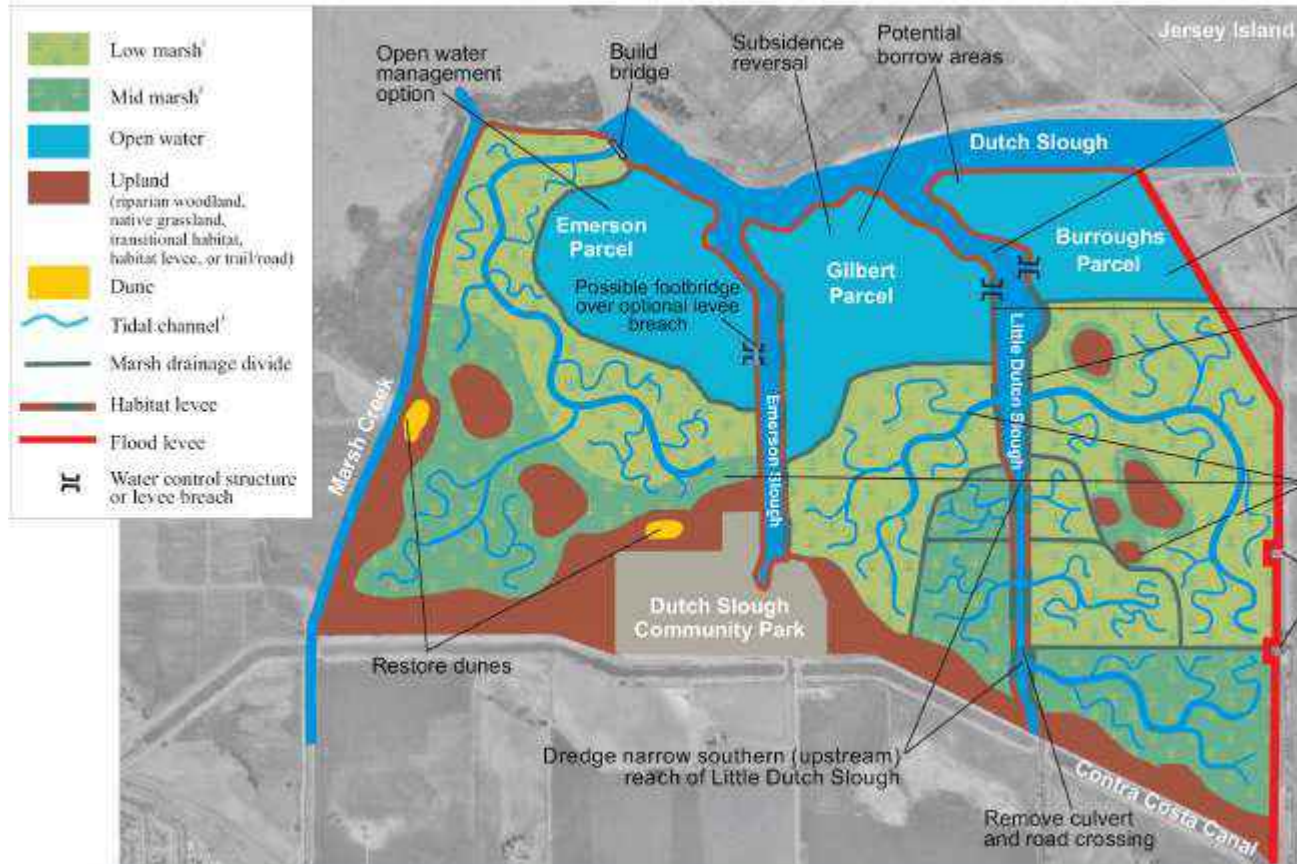


Prospect Island

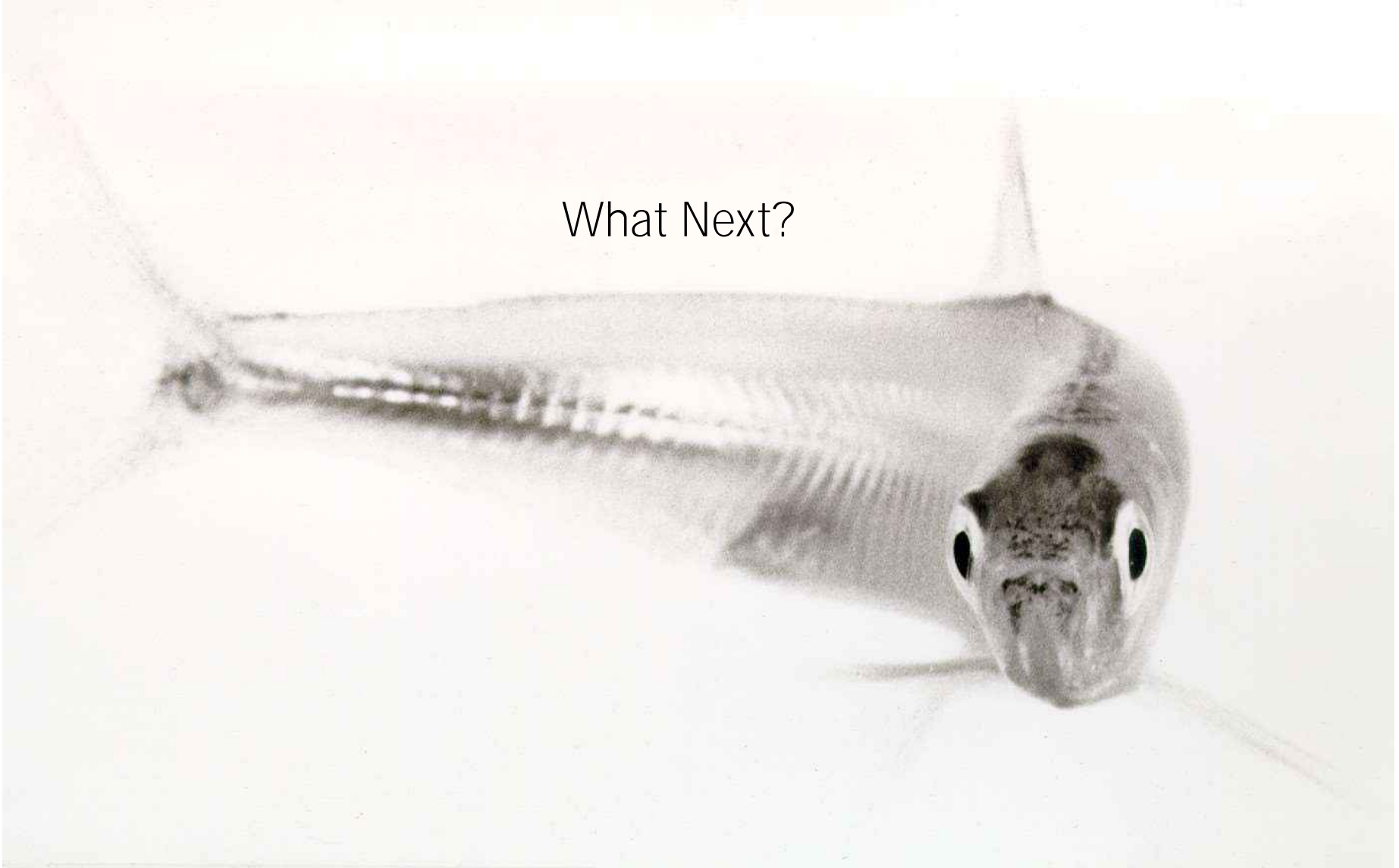


Thanks to Stuart Siegel, Carol Atkins and many other great folks on the Prospect Island project

Dutch Slough

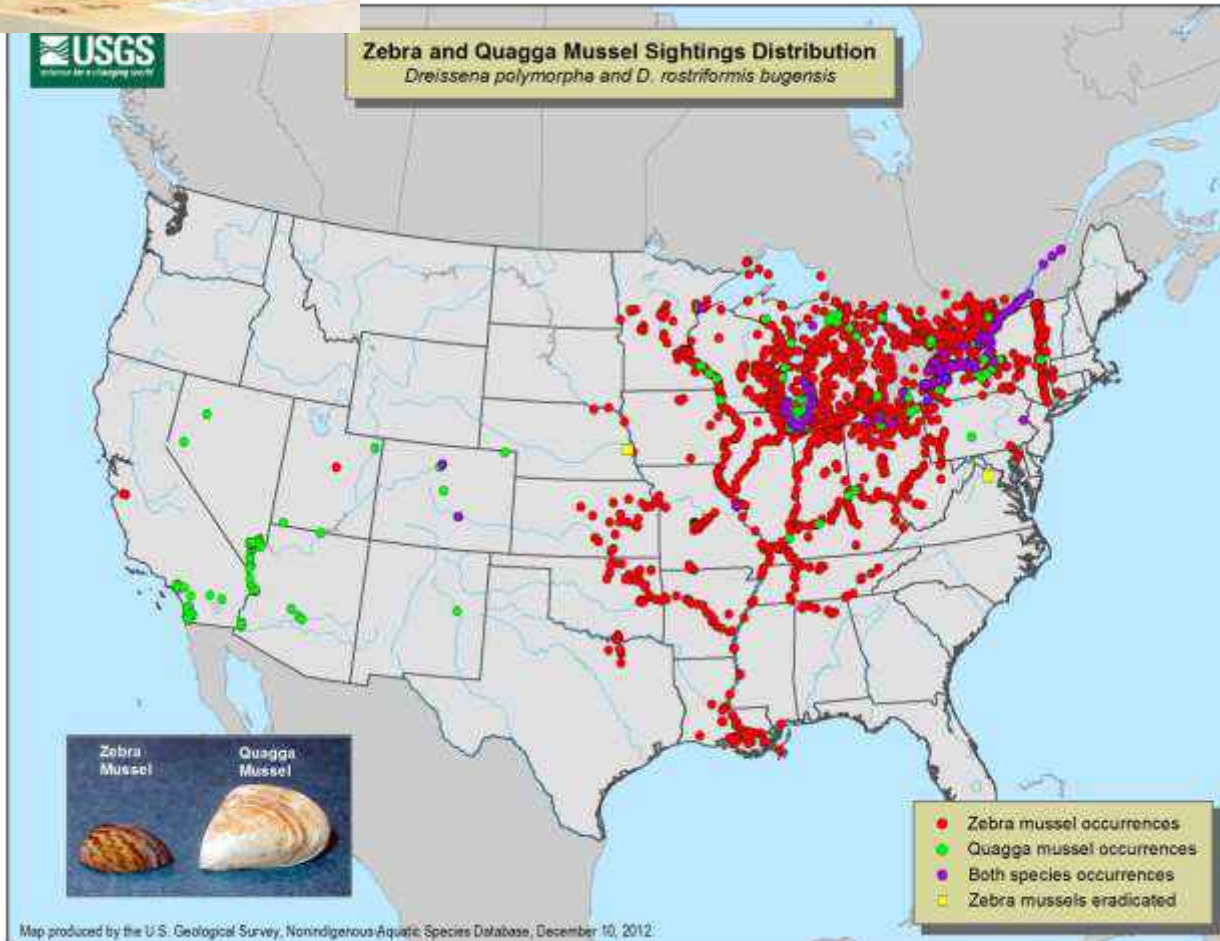


What Next?

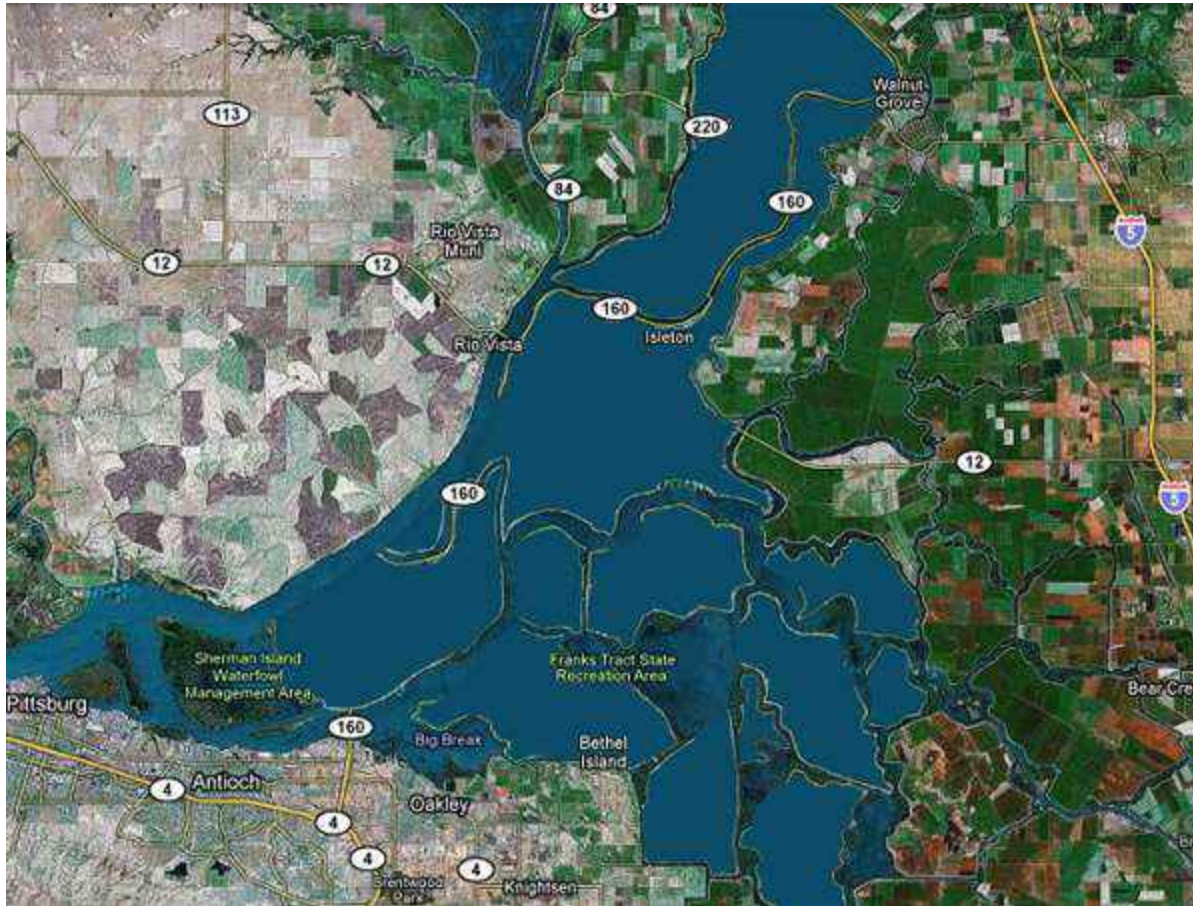




Today?



Earthquake or flood
64% chance in 50 years



1 M sea level rise in 100 years?

